

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-51 are pending in the application. Claims 1-51 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Restriction to one of the following Groups is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

I. Claims 1-48, drawn to the compounds and composition of formula (I), classified in various subclasses of various classes such as class 546, subclasses 118, 199, class 548, subclasses 310.7, 306.1, and class 514, subclasses 303, 322, and 394 for example.

II. Claim 49, drawn to a method of treatment, classified in various classifications, such as class 514, subclasses 303, 322, and 394.

111. Claim 50, drawn to a isotopically-labelled compound, classified in class 250, subclass 281+, 472.1, for example.

IV. Claim 51, drawn to a method of studying cancer using ^{11}C -labelled compounds classified in class 250, subclass 472.1, for example.

Applicants elect the invention of Group I for further prosecution in this application. This election is made with traverse. The Examiner has also requested the election of a single species including an exact definition of each substituent on the base molecule, formula (I), wherein a single member of each substituent group is selected. Applicants provisionally elect the compound illustrated by Example 3, page 49 of the specification, as the single species for purposes of the search, i.e. the compound wherein $W = (\text{CO})\text{NH}_2$; $R_a = \text{H}$; $R_b = \text{H}$; $Z = -\text{C}=\text{O}$; $R_c = \text{O}$; $Q = \text{CH}$; and $A = \text{phenyl}$. Applicants reserve the right to file divisional applications on the non-elected subject matter.

In requesting restriction the Examiner has concluded that the claims comprising Groups I and II are related as product and process of use of the product. In addition the Examiner has stated that the inventions described therein are distinct because the method of treating cancer as recited in the claims of Group II can be accomplished with products other than the product of formula (I). The compounds of formula (I) are useful in the treatment of cancer. It seems practical, therefore, to include the method of treatment in the same application with the compounds *per se*. Examination of the subject matter of Groups I and II in the same application will not be an undue burden on the Examiner since both Groups fall within class 514, subclasses 303, 322, and 394.

The Examiner has concluded that the claims falling within Groups I and III, I and IV, II and IV, and III and IV contain unrelated subject matter because Group I is drawn to compounds and compositions, Group II is drawn to a method of treating cancer and Groups III and IV are drawn to labelled isotopes of Formula I and methods of studying cancer using radio-labelled compounds. However, since all of the claims utilize the compounds of Group I, it would be practical to include all of the claims in the same application. Although the

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various Groups fall into various classes and subclasses it should be noted that the classes and subclasses of Groups I and II overlap as do the classes and subclasses of Groups III and IV.

It is submitted that the examination of all of the claims in one application would not, therefore, impose a serious burden on the examiner to perform a complete search of the defined areas.

Reconsideration of the requirement for restriction is courteously requested.

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